



# Digital Signatures and PKI

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Under the Aegis of

Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) Government of India

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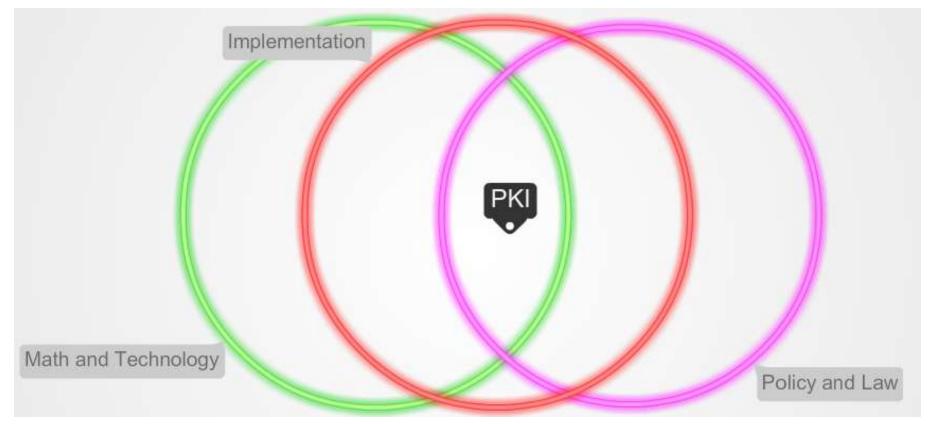
## ✓ Dimensions of PKI

✓ Paper World Vs Electronic World ✓ Why Digital Signature? ✓ What is Digital Signature? ✓ Achieving Confidentiality ✓ Digital Signature Use Cases ✓ Summary









- PKI Public Key Infrastructure ecosystem is an intersection of:
  - Cryptography (Math) & Technology Cryptographers/Researchers
  - Policy & Law PKI System & Users
  - Implementation PKI System Developer







## **Technology Perspective**









## Paper Records v/s Electronic Records

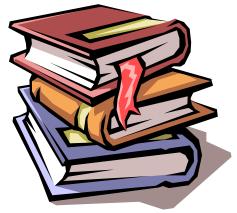




## Paper Records v/s Electronic Records



	Danas Dagasd	Electronic Record
	Paper Record	Electronic Record
Document Form	Physical	Digital
Very easy to make copies	No	Yes
Very fast distribution	No	Yes
Archival and Retrieval	Challenging	Easy
Copies are as good as original	No. Copies are easily distinguishable	Yes
Easily modifiable	No	Yes
Environmental Friendly	No	Yes





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**Trust-worthiness in Transactions** 



The following properties must be assured:

- **Privacy (Confidentiality):** Ensuring that only Authorized persons should read the Data/Message/Document
- Authenticity: Ensuring that Data/Message/Document are genuine
- **Integrity** : Ensuring that Data/Message/Document are unaltered by unauthorized person during transmission
- **Non-Repudiation:** Ensuring that one party of a transaction cannot deny having sent a message



## Paper Records v/s Electronic Records



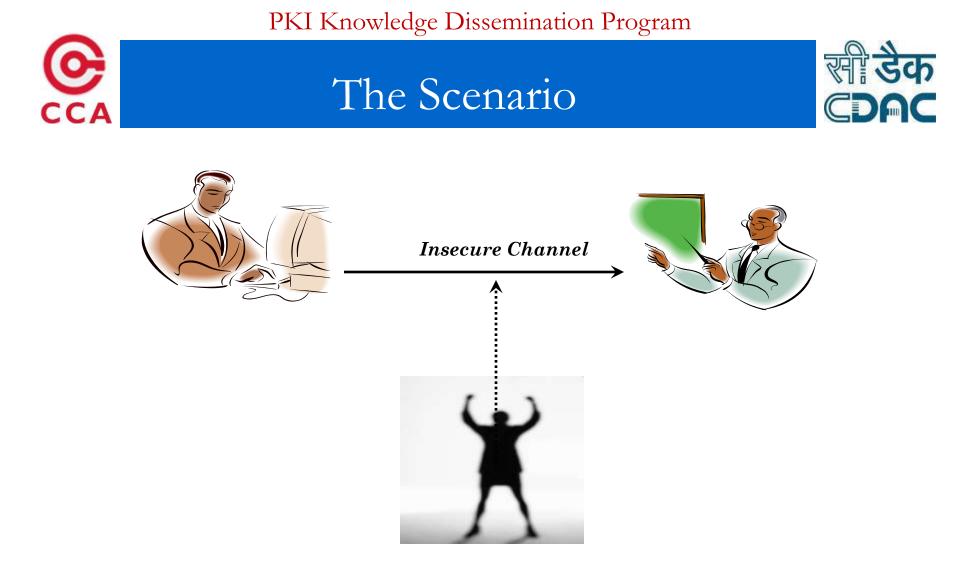
	Paper Record	Electronic Record
Privacy (Confidentiality)	Sealed Envelope	Digital Envelope
Authenticity	Hand Signature	Digital Signature
Integrity	Hand Signature	Digital Signature
Non-Repudiation	Hand Signature but it is Challenging	Digital Signature

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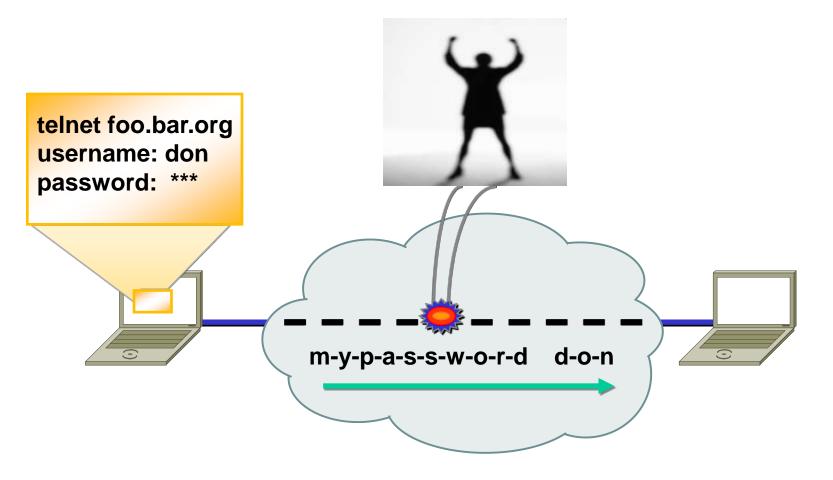






## Threats: Packet Sniffing



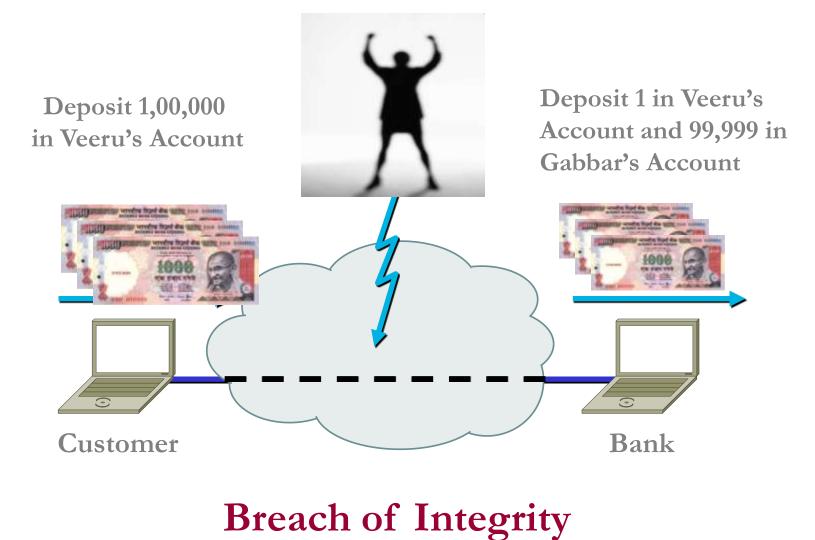


## **Breach of Confidentiality**



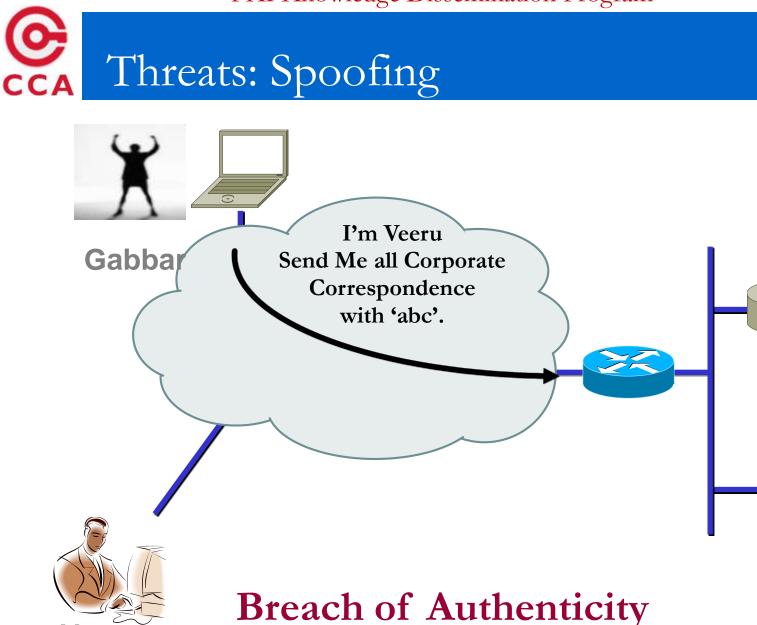






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# Why Digital Signature?







- To provide Authenticity, Integrity and Non-repudiation to electronic documents
- To enable the use of Internet as the safe and secure medium for e-Commerce and e-Governance









## **Mathematical Perspective**







- Major cryptographic components for creating Digital Signature are:
  - Hash Functions
  - Asymmetric Key Cryptography



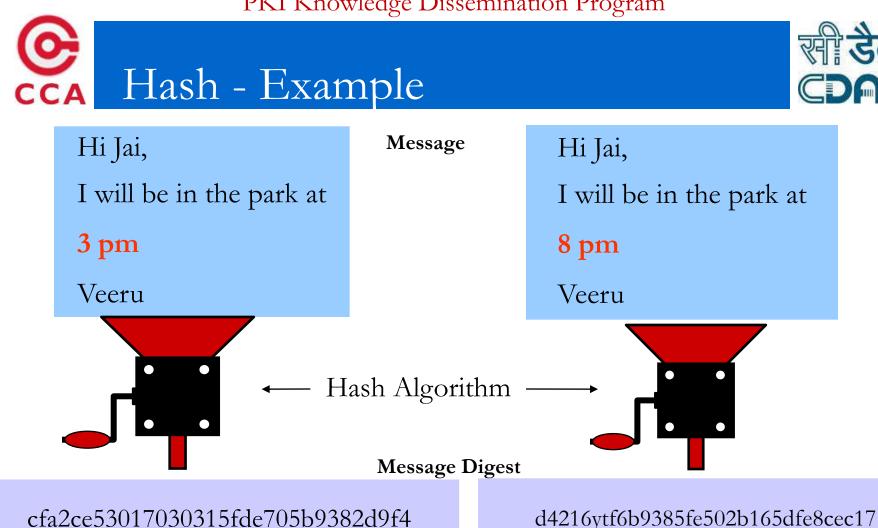




- A hash function is a cryptographic mechanism that operates as one-way function
  - Creates a digital representation or "fingerprint" (Message Digest)
  - Fixed size output
  - Change to a message produces different digest

Examples : MD5, Secure Hashing Algorithm (SHA)





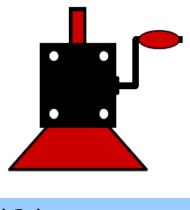


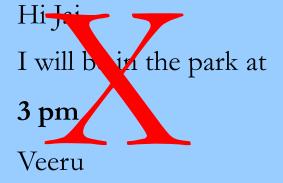






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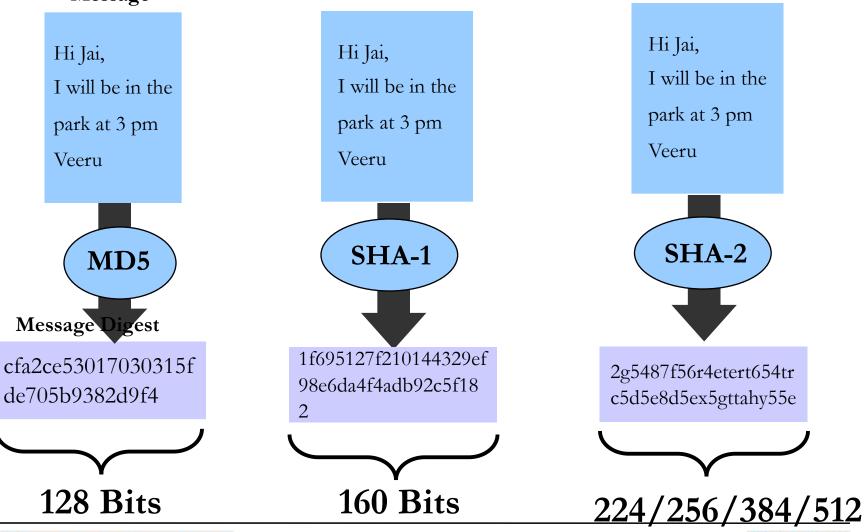








#### Message



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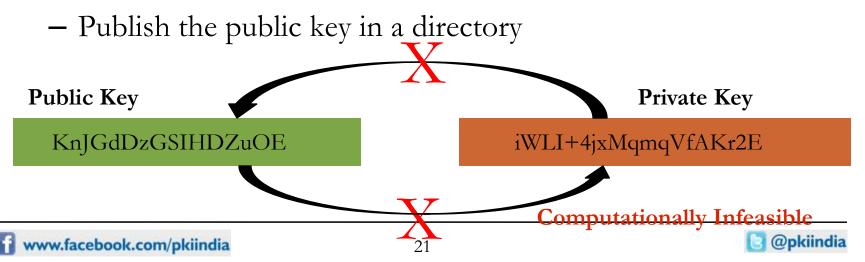
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## Asymmetric Key Cryptography



- Also called as Public Key Cryptography
- Uses a related key pair wherein one is Private key and another is Public key
  - One for encryption, another for decryption
- Knowledge of the *encryption* key doesn't give you knowledge of the *decryption* key
- A tool generates a related key pair (public & private key)





### RSA Key pair (including Algorithm identifier) [2048 bit]





#### **Private Key**

3082	010a	0282	0101	00b1	d311	e079	5543	0708	4ccb	0542	00e2	0d83	
463d	e493	bab6	06d3	0d59	bd3e	c1ce	4367	018a	21a8	efbc	ccd0	a2cc	
b055	9653	8466	0500	da44	4980	d854	0aa5	2586	94ed	6356	ff70	6ca3	
a119	d278	be68	2a44	5e2f	cfcc	185e	47bc	3ab1	463d	lef0	b92c	345f	
8c7c	4c08	299d	4055	eb3c	7d83	deb5	f0f7	8a83	0eal	4cb4	3aa5	b35f	
5a22	97ec	199b	c105	68fd	e6b7	a991	942c	e478	4824	1a25	193a	eb95	
9c39	0a8a	cf42	b2f0	1cd5	5ffb	6bed	6856	7b39	2c72	38b0	ee93	a9d3	
7b77	3ceb	7103	a938	4a16	6c89	2aca	da33	1379	c255	8ced	9cbb	f2cb	
5b10	f82e	6135	c629	4c2a	d02a	63d1	6559	b4f8	cdf9	f400	84b6	5742	
859d	32a8	f92a	54fb	ff78	41bc	bd71	28£4	bb90	bcff	9634	04e3	459e	
a146	2840	8102	0301	0001									

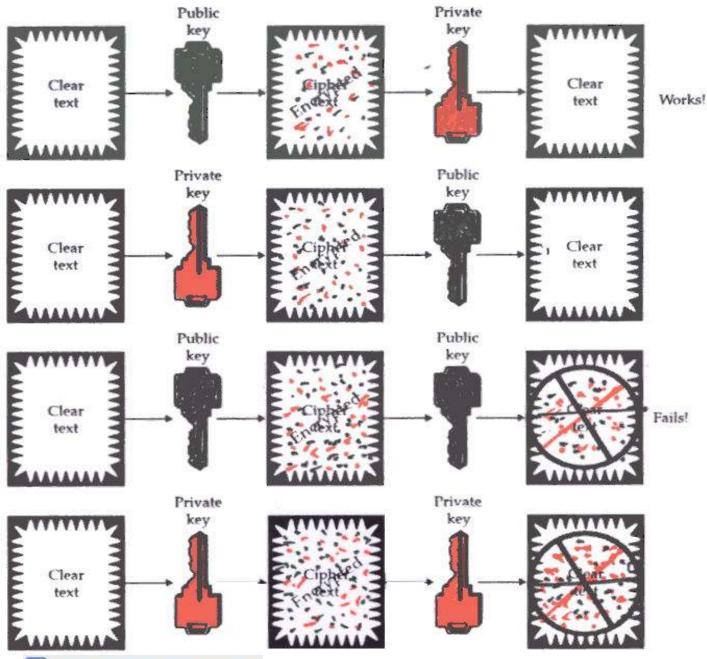
### **Public Key**

3082 01e4 f267 0142 0f61 dd12 e089 5547 0f08 4ccb 0542 00e2 0d83 463d e493 bab6 0673 0d59 bf3e c1ce 4367 012a 11a8 efbc ccd0 a2cc b055 9653 8466 0500 da44 4980 d8b4 0aa5 2586 94ed 6356 ff70 6ca3 a119 d278 be68 2a44 5e2f cfcc 185e 47bc 3ab1 463d 1df0 b92c 345f 8c7c 4c08 299d 4055 eb3c 7d83 deb5 f0f7 8a83 0ea1 4cb4 3aa5 b35f 5a22 97ec 199b c105 68fd e6b7 a991 942c e478 4824 1a25 193a eb95 9c39 0a8a cf42 b250 1cd5 5ffb 6bed 6856 7b39 2c72 38b0 ee93 a9d3 7b77 3ceb 7103 a938 4a16 6c89 2aca da33 1379 c255 8ced 9cbb f2cb 5b10 f82e 6135 c629 4c2a d02a 63d1 6559 b4f8 cdf9 f400 84b6 5742 859d 32a8 f92a 54fb ff78 41bc bd71 28f4 bb90 bcff 9634 04de 45de af46 2240 8410 02f1 0001









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## Matrix of Knowledge of Keys



Key details	A should know	B should know
A's private key	Yes	No
A's public key	Yes	Yes
B's private key	No	Yes
B's public key	Yes	Yes









## **Implementation Perspective**









# Digital Signature





# Generation Hand Signature Vs Digital Signature



- A Hand Signature on a document is
  - a unique pattern dependant on some secret known only to the signer and
  - Independent of the content of the message being signed









- A *Digital signature* of a message is
  - a number dependent on some secret known only to the signer and
  - Dependent on the content of the message being signed
- Properties of Signatures
  - Must be verifiable
  - Provide Authentication
  - Provide Data Integrity
  - Provide Non-repudiation

	000000023000000d00000726573705f6964656e7469667900000000000000
	6170695f696e666f230000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000023000000900000726573705f696e666f0000000000000000000000
	6170695f7374617473230000000000000000000000000000000000
	0000000230000000a00000726573705f7374617473000000000000000000000
	6170695f61757468656e746966792378616a505579506d00000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000023000000f000000726573705f61757468656e74696679000000000
	6170695f656e637279707423626c43437979667800000000000000000000000000000000
)	000000023000000800000202e01013b3b243a000000000000000000000000000000000000
	6170695f646563727970742372494d586c794f4a00000000000000000000000000000000000
	0000000238b04080800000300b0f1a2e3b0d080000000000000000000000000000000000
	6170695f62796523000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000023000000800000726573705f627965000000000000000000000000
	6170695f6964656e74696679234e7a77754a71514300000000000000000000000000000000000
	0000000234300000d000000726573705f6964656e7469667900000000000000









- Hash value of a message when encrypted with the private key of a person is his digital signature on that e-Document
  - Digital Signature of a person therefore varies from document to document thus ensuring authenticity of each word of that document.
  - As the public key of the signer is known, anybody can verify the message and the digital signature









- Key pairs of every individual
  - *Public key*: known to everyone
  - Private key: known only to the owner
- To *digitally sign* an electronic document the signer uses his/her
  *Private key*
- To *verify* a digital signature the verifier uses the signer's *Public key*







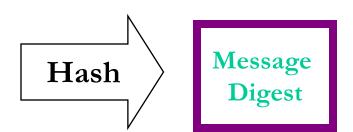
## Achieving Authenticity, Integrity and Non-Repudiation using Digital Signatures







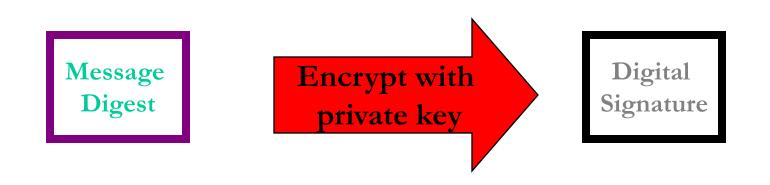
This is an example of how to create a message digest and how to digitally sign a document using Public Key cryptography







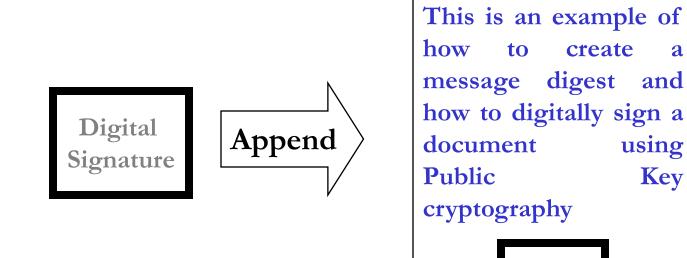














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and

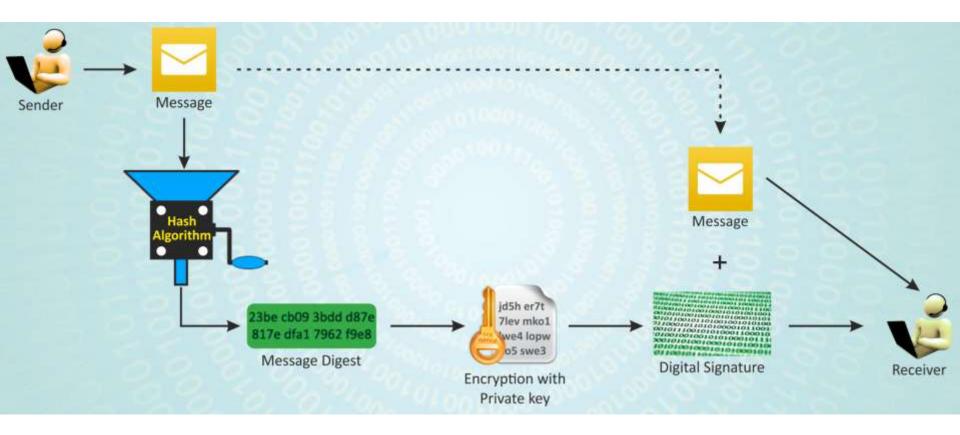
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Digital Signature







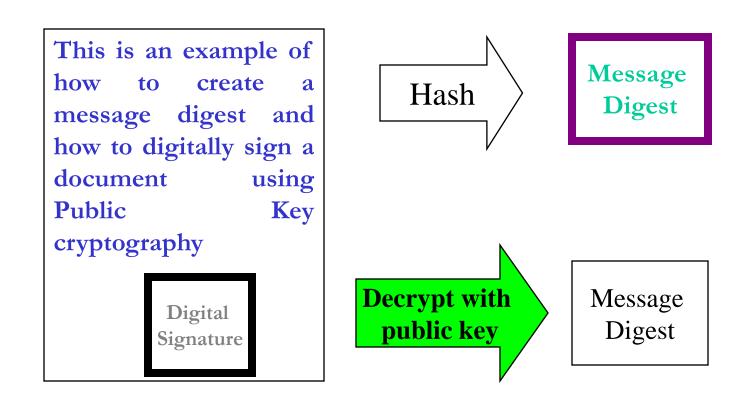






## **Digital Signature Verification**



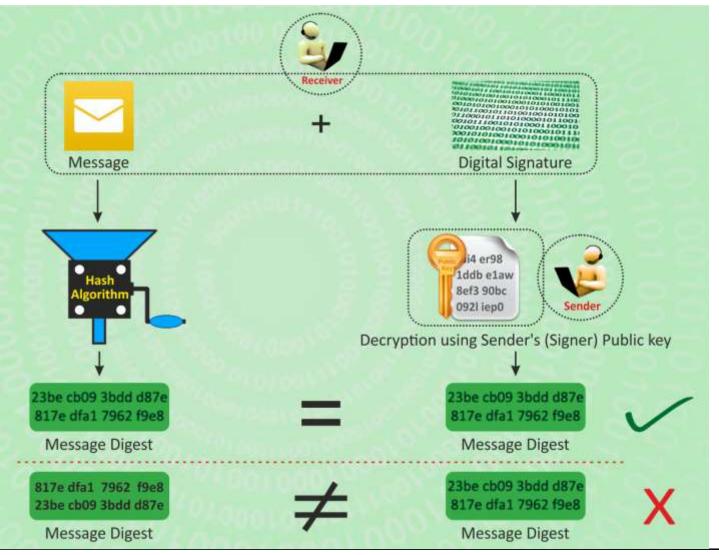






## **Digital Signature Verification**













- Signing Private Key of the Signer
- Verification Public Key of the Signer







I agree efcc61c1c03db8d8ea8569545c073c814a0ed755 My place of birth is Gwalior. fe1188eecd44ee23e13c4b6655edc8cd5cdb6f25

I am 62 years old.

0e6d7d56c4520756f59235b6ae981cdb5f9820a0

I am an Engineer. ea0ae29b3b2c20fc018aaca45c3746a057b893e7

I am a Engineer. 01f1d8abd9c2e6130870842055d97d315dff1ea3

- These are digital signatures of same person on different documents
- Digital Signatures are numbers
- They are content and signer dependent







## Achieving Confidentiality

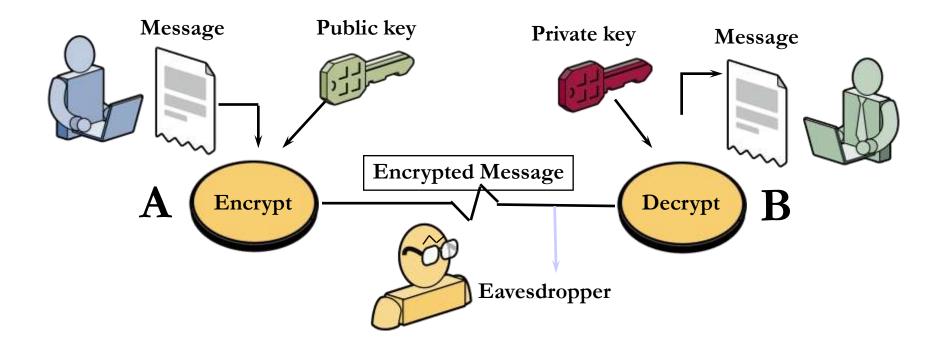






### Asymmetric Key Encryption -Confidentiality



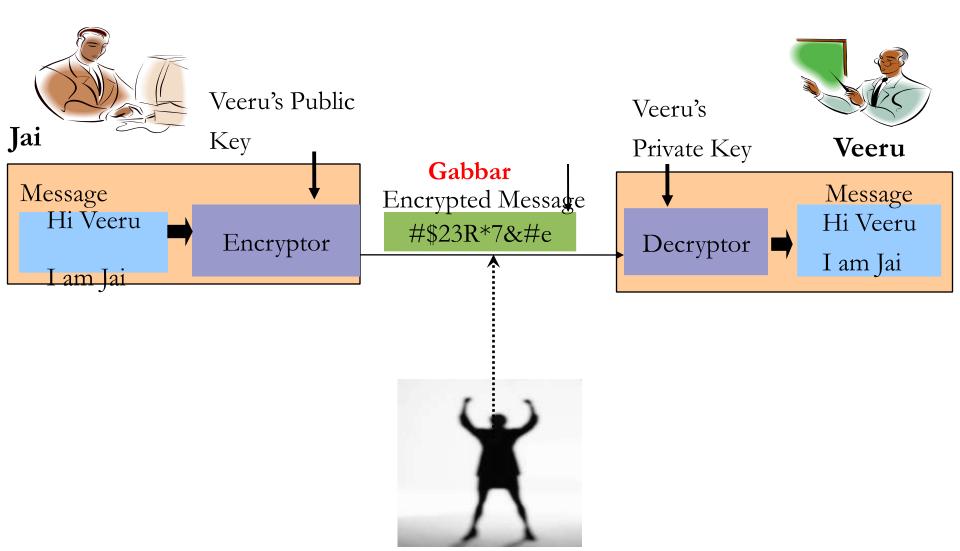






## Encryption & Decryption (Asymmetric)













- Encryption Public Key of the Receiver
- Decryption Private Key of the Receiver









## Present Digital Signature & PKI Implementations in India





# **PKI enabled Applications**



1	e-Invoice	(B2C)
2	e-Tax Filing	(G2C)
3	e-Customs	(G2B)
4	e-Passport	(G2C) - Presently in India, the Ministry of External Affairs has started issuing e-Passports in Karnataka state with the fingerprints and the digital photo of applicant
5	e-Governance	<b>Bhoomi (G2C)</b> a PKI enabled registration and Land Records Services offered by Govt. of Karnataka to the people. All the land records and certificates issued are digitally signed by the respective officer
6	e-Payment	<b>(B2B)</b> - In India, currently between banks fund transfers are done using PKI enabled applications whereas between customers and vendors such as online shopping vendor the payment is done through SSL thereby requiring the vendor to hold DSC )



### **OF PKI enabled Applications**



7	e-Billing	(B2C) -The electronic delivery and presentation of financial
		statement, bills, invoices, and related information sent by a
		company to its customers)
8	e-Procurement	G2B, B2B
9	e-Insurance	<b>(B2C) -</b> Presently the users are getting the E-Premium
	Service	Receipts etc. which is digitally signed by the provider







- DGFT Clearance of goods are now initiated by exporters through push of a button and in their offices;
  - Previously it used to take days; and requests are now cleared within 6 hours
- Indian Patent office has implemented e-filing of patents and allows only use of Class-3 Certificates
  - Around 30% of e-filing of patents is happening now, among the total filings.







- PKI Knowledge Dissemination Program
  - An effort to spread awareness and build competencies in the domain across the country
- PKI Body of Knowledge
  - To develop a BoK with inputs from various sections of users
    - Researchers Algorithms and new directions in PKI
    - Developers PKI Administration and implementation issues
    - Policy Makers Laws
    - End Users and Applications







- PKI is an ecosystem comprising of Technology, Policy and Implementations
  - Digital Signatures provide Authenticity, Integrity, and Non-Repudiation for electronic documents & transactions
  - Asymmetric Key system enables Confidentiality
- General Conventions
  - Signing Private Key of the Signer
  - Verification Public Key of the Signer
  - Encryption Public Key of the Receiver
  - Decryption Private Key of the Receiver







- PKI and Digital Signatures have been transforming the way traditional transactions happen
- PKI Ecosystem has the potential to usher
  - Transparency
  - Accountability
  - Time, Cost & Effort-savings
  - Speed of execution and to be an integral part of
  - Digital India and bring in Digital Identity







- Cryptography and Network security Principles and Practice by William Stallings
- Applied Cryptography: Protocols, Algorithms, and Source Code in C by Bruce Schneier
- Handbook of Applied Cryptography, by Alfred Menezes and Paul Van Oorschot
- Ryder, Rodney D, Guide to Cyber Laws, 3rd Edition, Wadhwa & Company, New Delhi
- Digital Certificates: What are they?: http://campustechnology.com/articles/39190\_2
- Digital Signature & Encryption: http://www.productivity501.com/digital-signaturesencryption/4710/
- FAQ on Digital Signatures and PKI in India http://www.cca.gov.in/cca/?q=faq-page
- Controller of Certifying Authorities www.cca.gov.in
- More Web Resources
  - For events, slides and Discussions: www.seekha.in/event/pki
  - Social Media:











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